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sixteenth volume marked a change of plan and the *Collections* were, henceforth, devoted exclusively to the publication of documents; but, although each volume is, generally, limited to a period, there was no attempt made to make an exhaustive collection so that much work has been left for the future investigators and editors. Nor did Mr. Thwaites think it incumbent upon him to print the original French of the documents, and the student is obliged to trust to a translation not always satisfactory. A translation is only an interpretation of a writer's meaning, and, therefore, should convey in intelligible language what the translator thinks was intended to be said; but Mr. Thwaites seems to have thought that he compensated for the failure to print the original by keeping the misspelled proper names and the peculiar capitalization of the original in the translation, a practice certainly at variance with the best purposes of a scientific translation.

In the later volumes, there has been a greater attempt to make each more exhaustive in character; but Mr. Thwaites's old newspaper training has still been of influence and his tendency was to the last to pick and choose those documents which he thought would be of interest to the public. The present volume is the second number of the *Collections* to be devoted to the Wisconsin fur trade, and without doubt historians will regard the two as the most important of the whole series, for, with the exception of the long "Journal" of Michel Carot, the original documents were in English, and the collection is sufficiently inclusive to make possible a systematic study of the subject illustrated.

With the death of Dr. Thwaites the cause of western historical study has suffered a great loss. He was in many ways the pioneer of scientific work in the history of the region. Through his numerous publications, such as the *Jesuit Relations*, the *Lewis and Clark Journals*, and the *Early Western Travels*, he made available for use a large amount of most valuable material; but even more important was his encouragement of scholarly research among his younger friends, his unfailing generosity in opening to the public the rich collections of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and last but not least the doctrine of preserving documentary material, which he preached at gatherings of historians and librarians, up and down the Mississippi Valley.

C. W. A.

Reminiscences of Chicago During the Forties and Fifties. With introduction by Mabel McIlvaine. (Chicago: R. R. Donnelley and Sons, 1913.)

The above volume belongs to a series which the Lakeside Press has been issuing for several years as gift books to their customers at Christmas time. For three years these little books have contained reminis-

cences of early Chicago; and for this year selections have been made from William Bross's lecture (1876), "What I remember of Early Chicago," Charles Cleaver's articles in the *Chicago Tribune*, Joseph Jefferson's *Autobiography*, and Andreas (misspelt throughout book "Andraes"), *History of Chicago*. These extracts are preceded by a few pages of introduction by the editor.

The principal interest in the book, however, is the fact that it is the work of the School of Apprentices maintained by the Lakeside Press. As the name of the school indicates, the boys attending are instructed in the printer's art in all its phases. While they are attending school, they devote some hours each day to the actual practice of their trade, for which they are paid. On graduating, they are not bound by any obligations, except gratitude, to the firm. In mechanical makeup the volumes of this series are a credit to the instruction of the school.

C. W. A.

The Viceroy of New Spain. By Donald E. Smith, Ph. D., assistant professor of history and geography, University of California. [University of California Publications in History, vol. 1, no. 2.] (Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1913. 293 p. \$2.00)

This volume is almost the only attempt in English to furnish a detailed study of the viceroy, captain general, and governor of Mexico. An historical introduction is followed by a discussion of certain phases of Spanish colonial administration and policy with considerable attention to the relations of the viceroy of Mexico to the government of Spain. The duties of the viceroy by virtue of his commission as governor of the province of Mexico are described. His functions as president of the *audiencia*, as director of public improvements, and as guardian of the health and of the morals of the Mexicans are considered at some length. A chapter is devoted to a description of the rôle of the viceroy as captain general, i. e., as commander in chief of the military forces of Mexico. Considerable space is occupied by a somewhat involved description of the Mexican militia system. Another chapter is devoted to the viceroy as vice-patron, "the personal representative of the king as the temporal head of the church." Here the viceroy's control over patronage, his jurisdiction over the church in regard to the administration of justice, and his several activities in respect to educational and charitable organizations are successively discussed. Chapter vi summarizes the two great reform decrees relating to Spanish America which have been attributed to that little known minister of Charles III, José de Gálvez: the regulations issued in regard to the trade of the